

# THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1879.

No. 5

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# THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1879.

## GRADUATING DINNER.

THE graduating class in Medicine has this year initiated a new movement, which we have no doubt in time will be one of the greatest *fête* days in connection with the University,—we mean a graduating dinner. This is an American idea, but we must not condemn it on that account, as many of the customs and manners of our cousins across the 45th parallel are worthy of imitation by us here. Hitherto after convocation the young graduates in Medicine used to precipitately hasten their departure from the city, perhaps without having an opportunity of taking their last adieus of friends who had for four years at least been battling shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle necessary to enter the temple of Esculapius; and this, although not always thought of in the moment of excitement and triumph, was often a source of worry to their feelings in after years. However, this will not be the case in future, if we may judge from the spirit that now animates the minds of the students, from the callow Freshman to the almost fully fledged Final. During the month of January, at a meeting of the Final class, steps were taken to have a grand reunion of the graduates after convocation. Quite a considerable amount of enthusiasm was displayed at this meeting, and the speeches which the occasion drew forth were of such a character as to leave no doubt of the earnestness which pervaded the whole assembly. It was proposed to have the Final dinner on such a scale as would make it agreeable both to the intellect and the senses, a feast of reason and flow of soul; and to make this a reality, a historian, a prophet, and a poet were appointed by the class, who were to be present at the dinner, for the purpose of elevating the minds of the young disciples of

Galen above the more vulgar things of sense during the progress of the festivities. The three elected to do this important duty were Messrs. W. R. Sutherland, J. L. Brown, and W. J. McGuigan, the first named gentleman being the historian, the second the prophet, and the third the poet. These latter gentlemen were also appointed a committee to make arrangements for the dinner, and it is to be hoped they will leave no stone unturned to bring it to a successful conclusion. It is too bad that these gentlemen were not appointed earlier in the session—say at the time for electing the valedictorian, as it would have enabled them to do something worthy of such an important epoch in their own career, and in the career of the Medical School of McGill University. These men are now undergoing a severe mental strain preparing themselves for the final examination, and the literary cells of their intellectual centres must be rather dormant at present, and we fear very much that the historian's glowing pictures will fade away from before his mind's eye, in the pursuit of some specimen of morbid anatomy that may be intruding itself into his company at the most unseasonable times, while the poor prophet and the poet will wish in vain for the "fine frenzy" which is necessary for either to make himself useful at the coming festival. However, let us not discourage the movement for such reasons as these. We must make a beginning, and now is as good a time as any. Let us augur well for the success of this and all future graduating dinners, and may they flourish like the green bay tree.

THE meetings which from time to time are held by the Law students, are as noisy as of late years, and they certainly have not gone back on their reputation for disorder. The only reason that appears possible of statement in explanation of this is that nearly every law



student thinks himself a born orator, and in consequence, takes every opportunity of displaying his eloquence to the supposed bewilderment and delight of his hearers. At those meetings, the favourite time for a man to hold forth is when some one else is speaking, and hence the uproar above alluded to. The students in law would do well in future to turn over a new leaf, and carry on their meetings with that order and precision for which the profession is celebrated.

---

WE understand that the committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the Founder's Festival has by a majority of one vote decided that no entertainment shall be held this year. We protest most emphatically against this decision. The committee was elected for a certain purpose, and if the members were personally opposed to any particular form of entertainment or if they were unable to agree amongst themselves, their only course was to report to their constituents and to seek instructions from them. We certainly think that in former years the festival was dull and prosy, and the opinion of the majority of the students at least was to this effect. The committee, however, had no right to decide, on this account, that we should have no festival at all. They should, finding themselves unable or unwilling to perpetuate the old festival, have devised something new, or else have resigned their positions and allowed the students and graduates to elect a new committee to make other arrangements. The committee has been guilty of an excess of duty, and it is to be hoped that they will be called to account. The students should meet and censure these officious gentlemen who have by their inaction deprived us of one of our few annual re-unions. 'Half a loaf is better than no bread,' and we would have preferred to submit to a repetition of the old Festival, however mild and cheerless, rather than to see

none at all. Why was not a dinner gotten up? We pause for a reply; but in the meantime we cannot refrain from expressing our dissatisfaction with this incompetent and despotic committee. It is only proper that we should except from the censure expressed above, the minority on the committee. We hardly think, however, that the gentlemen composing this minority are entirely blameless. They should have perceived that the decision of the majority was *ultra vires* of the committee, and should have laid the matter before the general body of students. Nevertheless, they are not worthy of so much censure as the majority.

---

At the earnest request of Mr. Barnjum, the college authorities have enlarged and completely renovated the University Gymnasium, affecting such changes in the structure of the building as has been rendered necessary to suit the convenience of the different classes that take advantage of it. A new wing has been added,—which, being lighted from the top, gives the interior of the building a very bright and cheerful appearance,—while the removal of the centre pillars, and other alterations of a like nature, affords the open space so long needed in order to allow the several classes to go through the customary club and bar-bell exercises, without being in any way impeded by "those posts." In consequence of undergoing these improvements, the gymnasium was closed during the whole of the past month, but now, although the workmen have still possession of the building, the classes are being held as usual. Athletics does not awaken at McGill such enthusiasm as it does at most other colleges, the membership of the gymnasium and various clubs being confined almost entirely to the Arts and Science students, who, more fortunate than their confreres in Medicine and Law, are enabled by their hours to take advantage of the benefits such institutions afford. It must be regretted



that such is the case; that a physical education is of inestimable value to students while attending a university, is by every one admitted, and those whose experience gives them power to bear testimony, say that the mental strain their duties require is made more endurable by such exercise as may be found in attending gymnasium or participating in any out door game. We are quite certain that the Medical and Law students, more particularly the former, would consider as a great boon any opportunity afforded them of attending classes at the gymnasium, and could an hour suitable to all be set aside, these faculties should see that such an arrangement is made. If they were to *compel* their students, as do the faculties of Art and Science, to become members of the institution, *volens volens* as it were, they would gain not only the thanks of the students themselves, but the approbation of all who believe that students are but human and require as much care to be taken of their bodies as of their minds.

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THE Annual Report to the Governor General, now in print, is, we understand, more extensive and elaborate than usual, the College authorities having expressed the wants of the University in rather an extended and comprehensive manner. The need of new buildings by the Law and Science faculties has been touched upon; while the report adds that if the endowment fund of the latter could be raised to \$60,000, this new Faculty might be said to be permanently established. A desire is also manifested for a larger and more commodious building for the museum, the authorities holding that a space five times as large as that at present occupied could be profitably made use of, and additions of great value obtained from the Geographical Survey and private collections. As the only available places of study at present for honour men in the different natural sciences are the corridors, liable at any time to be used as passages,

and therefore unsuited for quiet study, suitable rooms could be set aside for them in this building, to be used not only for class demonstration and microscopic work, but even for original research. If this were done, the present museum could be made part of the library, and the collection of rare books, works of art, relics, medals, antiquities, and other objects, at present inconveniently dispensed through the college, might be exhibited in it, besides enabling the authorities to make large additions to this department. We have frequently heard it stated by persons who have visited the college, that the size of the museum and the number of its contents were altogether too small for that department of such a University as McGill, and they expressed surprise at it. It is therefore pleasing to know that it is want of sufficient space alone prevents the authorities enlarging such institutions as the museum and library. As has been already stated in our columns, the library has received important additions, and now has space enough for 25,000 volumes, the number of books already in it amounting to some 16,500. We have noted these items of the report, inasmuch as they are changes which have been long needed at McGill, have been long commented upon at Convocation, and still seem as far from being effected as when first urged. Last year Queen's College, Kingston, felt itself in want of suitable buildings; earnest solicitations for aid were made by Principal Grant to the people of the Province of Ontario, and even of Quebec, and as a result the College expects to be soon located in new and handsome buildings. Could not such a thing be done at McGill? Repeated calls have been made on the citizens of Montreal for small amounts, and they have not been unliberally responded to, and we feel sure that, notwithstanding the "prevailing cry," a hearty support would be accorded any movement having as its end the effecting of the above changes in our *alma mater*.



It is with regret that we are obliged to criticise adversely any of the students of this University, as hitherto they have been allied to each other by the closest ties, and have acted together in the spirit of fraternal concord. But unfortunately an event lately occurred which would seem to indicate that there are a few spirits amongst them that do not entertain that feeling of mutual interest for their fellow-students which we would like to see in all the different classes at the College. We refer to a small number in the Primary class in medicine who lately persisted in taking a lecture from one of the professors when what in college phrase is called a "slope" had been voted by a majority of two to one. Now, as to slopes, we do not pretend to say that in the full sense of the term they are correct. Perhaps as a matter of strict principle, they are not the thing, but, nevertheless, they are time-honoured customs of the Medical School, and have until very recently been faithfully observed in the institution. But to particularize the slope which calls forth this article, and to come at once to the point. On Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, the Primary class feeling that a holiday would not be out of place, and one of the professors being a little late, they appointed a chairman, and began the discussion of absents themselves from the lecture. A motion to that effect having been put to the meeting was declared carried by a large majority. The minority, however, acquiesced after the vote had been taken, and left with the majority. When we say the minority we said rather much, for there were a few who hung around the College, and when the professor came took his lecture. Now this was altogether contrary to student etiquette, and the consequence of it was that these individuals exposed themselves, and very justly, too, to the indignation and contempt of their comrades; for this action on their part was robbing the others of a lecture; because if some of these men had not been recreant to their pledged word

that they would do as the rest of the class, the professor of this chair would not have delivered his lecture. There is something selfish in a man who will endeavour to derive a benefit at the expense of his fellow-creature, and although it may be said that all human nature is selfish, there is no excuse nevertheless for the man who will show it off in so palpable a manner. To punish these men, therefore, for this defection from the code of academic morals, an indignation meeting of the Primary class was called the following day, Mr. L. D. Mignault being in the chair. Mr. R. T. Macdonald moved seconded by Mr. H. Heyd, that in the opinion of the Primary class, the students who took the lecture after it had been decided that no lecture should be taken, acted in an ungentlemanly and contemptible manner, and take this their earliest opportunity of passing a vote of censure upon them. It is needless to say that this motion was carried by the unanimous voice of the independent members of the class. The action of these men cannot be palliated under the circumstances, and if we could say anything for them we would most willingly do so. One of them was so far forgetful of himself that when called to account not only defended his action, but declared he would do so again. This kind of spirit is not to be tolerated, and the person who would set himself up to the rest of the class in the spirit of opposition, declared and openly, should be made to understand firmly but decidedly that his course is inimical to the interests of the race, and that reconstruction of his principles would be useful to himself and the community at large. We hope that the little ill-feeling, however, between the students will soon blow over, and that the gentlemen who were weighed and found wanting, on Friday, 14th inst., will see the folly of their ways, and endeavour to act like men in the future.

—ooo—

As a Senior and a Sophomore were walking along the street they saw an intoxicated Irishman lose his balance and fall. Quoth the Soph.: "Dr. D——, ought to be here." "Why?" "Because he does not often get a chance to pick up such a fine specimen of *apatite*."



## GALILEO, GALILEI.

JUNE 22ND, 1633.

'Twas long ago. Yet the convent walls  
 Still cast their shadows when sunset falls,  
 And its glory lightens Minerva's\* halls.  
 Moss-grown and old, and the cloisters pale,  
 To-day re-echo the swell and fail  
 Of the vesper hymn, and the shadows veil  
 In their depths a tale that could still outlast  
 The rust of time as the years fell past.  
 Though the ages fail, yet the truth stands fast,  
 While all else moves; and the changing sands  
 Run through Time's glass, and the fettered hands  
 Strive vainly ever to burst the bands  
 That bound of yore, and that still would bind  
 Freedom of thought and speech, whilst blind  
 Religion mocks at the march of Mind.

\* \* \* \* \*

Robed in the garb of the penitent,  
 With spirit broken and strength nigh spent.  
 The Sage to their council chamber went.  
 For rack and torture at length prevailed,  
 And I ween that the old man's strength has failed,  
 Though their ghostly terrors have naught availed  
 To fetter a mind whose eagle flight,  
 Piercing the clouds, had brought the light  
 To their bigot souls and blinded sight.  
 The saints in their niches along the wall,  
 Behold him kneeling in sight of all—  
 Doctor and prelate and cardinal.  
 His hand on the sacred book is laid,  
 Faltering of voice and with bended head,  
 The falsehood wrung from his soul is said.  
 And the saints in their niches along the wall,  
 Gaze on him kneeling in sight of all—  
 Doctor and prelate and cardinal.  
 Rising and turning to one who near  
 Him stood, he utters in accents clear,  
 And the tones erst while unswayed by fear,  
 “*E pur se muove.*”† At the last  
 Truth speaks, and, the hour of weakness past,  
 The words to the listening world are cast.  
 Did the saints enshrined in their places high,  
 List to the words that may never die,  
 That reach from the ages long gone by?  
 I know not. Yet from the convent wall,  
 They watch whilst the shadows of evening fall,  
 On doctor and prelate and cardinal.

REVEIL.

\*The convent of Minerva, where Galileo's abjuration was made.

†“For all this it does move.”

## MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT.

This age of ours is one of progress. We are not content to take anything for granted unless we have proved it by direct experiment for ourselves and found that it is all that it was represented to be. This is, indeed, one of the great characteristics of the age, and to the spirit of enquiry which such feeling excites we owe many of the discoveries which have been made within the present century. We cannot, indeed, say that the philosophers and experimentalists of this period have been the only ones who have made attempts in the field of originality and research, for it is a well-known fact that centuries ago, in the twilight of Grecian history, the great geniuses of the chief city of Athens did as much in some of the domains of thought as any of their modern brethren. And if we take into account the means of information at their disposal, we cannot but marvel at the magnitude of the great intellects which flourished in that era of Athenian culture and refinement. It is customary at the present day to speak in terms of extravagant praise of our modern men of thought, and particularly of that school which may be pointed out by stating that it is represented by Tyndall and Huxley, two of the greatest scientists of Europe, or perhaps of the world. Now, although these men are, in the full sense of the term, great in the field of science, yet in the *role* of metaphysicians they are simply nowhere. And not to make invidious distinctions, we may add that the whole sect of materialistic physicists who are at this moment attempting to revolutionize the minds of the present generation are, in the truest sense of the word, only players at philosophy. They are men who, as far as the external world of matter is concerned, are trustworthy observers; but the distinctions which they draw from the phenomena of nature are so illogical and absurd that the well-informed have only to hear them to detect their fallacies and absurdities. It does not follow because a man has devoted the best years of his life to the study of protoplasm, or the science of biology, that he is capable of delivering an infallible homily on the subject of perceptive judgment, will, and other mental phenomena; and still this is what is claimed by these men and their disciples. Professor Tyndall is no doubt a great chemist; but we think him a



very poor philosopher. In regard to Huxley, he may be able, and there is no doubt is able to describe the anatomy of the molluscs and fishes, and can examine nerve tissue and brain matter in the most satisfactory manner possible; but still we say, as a logician he is far from being eminent. The great fault there is to be found amongst our modern men is that they are not satisfied with their proper sphere of action, but like poor fools of nature horribly shake their dispositions with thoughts beyond the reach of their souls.

We have just now amongst us a class of men who may be called psycho-physiologists, who have made perceptions of the mind and the other mental faculties so simple that they merely depend on the function of nerve-centre. It is ludicrous to hear one of these men talk in learned jargon of the anterior lobes of the brain secreting thought, after the fashion of Carl Vogt, who used to talk of the brain elaborating thought as the liver did bile, and thus reducing all mental acts and the highest intellectual principles to the level of a mere function of a gland, and thereby rendering the soul and essence of spirit, which is indeed a distinguishing feature of the human personage, a chimera and a nonentity. If we were to believe the doctrines of somewhat allied schools that the great corner-stone of their system is the good of the whole race of humanity, the teachings which we have pointed out just now would seem to indicate that instead of the improvement of the race they were seeking the very contrary, viz., to bring it down deep in the slime and dust of the earth. For if we listen to the opinions of one of the greatest of modern philosophers, Lord Bacon, we will find him saying that the man who will endeavour to prove the non-existence of soul or spirit does not elevate his manhood, but on the contrary debases it. This modern thought is nothing but the negative of a soul, but also of a personal Supreme Being, and the substitution of something else which has neither a local habitation or a name.

Let us for a moment say that we are the subjects of a mere excitation in a nerve centre or ganglion—and this is what our modern physiologists will tell us—and what is the result of this teaching when pushed home to its logical conclusion? Simply this, that all our actions being the result of agents over which we have no control, we are not respon-

sible for our actions. Take the faculty of perception as an example. We perceive through an organ of special sense, the eye, some object. This object is painted on our retina as an inverted figure, and from that it is conveyed to the thalamus opticus, or the supposed ganglion of vision. Now when it arrives there, what becomes of it? This is the question which has puzzled the minds of the greatest thinkers from Plato to Newton, and still it has never been properly solved. But behold our modern physiologist says in his easy way that this ganglion merely functionates, as he calls it, and behold the object in all its beauty and all its parts stands before us in the clear light of the mental vision. How easy is all this, and at the same time how obscure! It is simply the subterfuge of a tyro who wishes to cover the enormity of his shallowness and ignorance under the shadow of a ganglion of the brain. This little example will suffice to show the general principle on which our moderns explain things away, and to any one who thinks of such things at all, it must appear superficial and impertinent. But we will go still a step further, and see what we have yet to show in regard to our self-constituted pseudo-philosophers. We claim that if the mental and moral phenomena are all under the mere caprice of nerve, or ganglion, then this is as true of one faculty of the mind as another. If so, what of the will? If the will is the necessary consequence of an antecedent cause, then we have what may be called necessary will, or a result similar in character to the excitement which originated it. Now, we all know that our wills are not at all like the causes which should set them up, for the will is often the very contrary of what we are prompted by our feelings to perform; and thus it is shown that in the case of this faculty of the mind, at least, we have such a contradiction of the theory of ganglionic action as sets it all null and void. There is no such thing as necessary will, nor is there any such thing as necessary perception in the same sense in which materialists would have it. And if there was, such a thing as a will which would be at the mercy of every involuntary excitation, then we would have the barbarous doctrine that a man was guilty of the perpetuation of actions over which he had no control, and the ends of justice and right instead of being salutary would be only malicious mockery. We



have said so much for the opening up of the subject under discussion. The minds of the present day are being caught with the phantom which has been presented before them for acceptance and belief. It is a very simple means of getting over difficulties which have been hitherto, and in spite of what our *savants* can say, are yet buried in mystery, and there is not much likelihood of their being unravelled before we are ushered into that land from whose bourne no traveller returns. The English school of materialists and German idealists, together with the French positivists, may battle in vain against the old canons of thought and philosophy, but they will find that they have been futile in their attempts when they endeavour to erase the old landmarks, which have their foundations laid down deep in the darkness of mystery; and, as the person mentioned in Addison's Vision of Mirza could not pierce the thick cloud that shut out his vision at the end of the bridge which extended its arches far over across the great ocean of eternity, so it will be as useless for these men to penetrate the arcana of the mind by any peurile attempt at explanation by giving us the effect, and endeavouring to palm it off as the cause of what they are entirely ignorant. This is called a sceptical generation, but we are inclined to think that we are the most credulous people that ever existed, for there is nothing which any great man teaches too absurd to prevent him getting multitudes of followers.

— 000 —

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[This column is open to those students who have questions to ask, or grievances to air. The Editors, however, disclaim all responsibility.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MCGILL GAZETTE:

GENTLEMEN,—The following notice is taken from a Montreal paper which was published some seventy years ago:

"Mrs. Forest and her sister, Miss Grant, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they intend removing into town in the course of the present month to the commodious and well-situated house lately the residence of Andre McGill, Esq., which will be in readiness for the reception of young ladies, on the usual plan and terms, the first of the ensuing month."

MONTREAL, 5th April, 1866.

The above old advertisement of that day refers to the residence of Andrew McGill, who

was the brother of James McGill, founder of McGill College. Can any of your readers inform us where the residence was situated?

Yours truly,  
J. H.

— 000 —

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MCGILL GAZETTE:—

GENTLEMEN,—By resolution of the Graduates Society passed in 1876 it was decided:

"That the members and graduates be invited to subscribe to a fund for the endowment of the libraries of the University; said fund to be invested and the proceeds applied under the supervision of the council of the Society in annual additions to the libraries, an *equitable division* to be made by the council between the University library and those of the professional faculties."

In compliance with this resolution a large number of prominent graduates subscribed to this fund, and I find to my astonishment that something over \$1,200 was subscribed by graduates in Law. I say, to my astonishment; not that I am surprised at the generosity of the Law graduates, but I learn that the council of the Society have after a great deal of labour made an *equitable division* of a portion of the interest on this fund, by which the magnificent sum of \$5.00 has been apportioned off for the Law library. Why is this thus? \$5.00 will not buy many law books. I also notice that many of the books purchased, relate exclusively to the subject of Anglo-Saxon literature; good enough in its way, but hardly of general interest. I will be told that all are interested in the University library. True enough; but what about the "*equitable division*?"

I would suggest that the munificent sum allotted to the Law library be expended in purchasing some work on equity which will teach the council the leading rules on which such divisions should be made. A common-sense division differs considerably from that of the council. Let us have light!

Yours truly  
B. C. L.

— 000 —

*Prof.*—"Mr. H., what are you eating?"

*Mr. H.*—(after feeling in his pocket:) "Very sorry, Professor, but that's all I've got."—*Student Life.*



## EXCHANGES.

*The Crimson* calls attention to the absurdity of placing certain authors under restriction as regards the use of the library by the students. We quite concur in the opinion of our contemporary that such a course would tend to deprive one of "man's peculiar distinction,—the knowledge of good and evil." J. B's. verses are a good satire on the Englishman of the *genus* "snob."

*The Columbia Spectator* is interesting and varied; its strictures on the childish misbehaviour indulged in by a certain class of men at lecture, should hit the mark aimed at.

*Queen's College Journal* contains an amusing article on the prevailing epidemic of "autograph album poetry." We also notice that the college is soon to be located in new buildings, which will doubtless do credit to the "Royal" title. Our Kingston contemporary makes a very creditable appearance in its new garb, and it seems to have otherwise improved by the change. Its editorials do not yet, however, deal with matters of especial interest to the student mind, but are as sweeping as ever. Still a "new departure" is sometimes welcome.

*The Princetonian* takes us to task for our remarks on "Collegiate Oratory." We stick to our colours, however, and maintain that our opinions expressed in that article hold good as to the majority of American colleges, though, of course, we will allow a few exceptions to soothe the injured feelings of 'Princeton.' We observe, however, that the principles involved in our article are enlarged upon in the *Princetonian* of the 6th inst., where it is editorially asserted that *debating* is much neglected, and that the "tendency of all college speaking is to become mere declaiming." Exactly! Just what we said.

*The Acadia Athenæum* possesses many points of interest to the student of more sedate tendencies. Prof. Welton's "Reminiscences of London," will, no doubt, please the boys from "Hold Hengland, you know."

*The Harvard Advocate* is as spicy and racy as usual. The articles headed "Alcove Twenty," and "A Retrospect," are the best, and there

are some verses entitled "The New Opera," which are rather good. We are pleased to learn on the authority of the *Advocate* that the rumour to the effect that the chief of the secret police had ordered a set of the '79 photographs from Mr. Pach, is untrue.

*The Bowdoin Orient* has reached us. An essay on the *Æneid*, a communication on the subject of Hazing, are the principal articles of this number.

*The Dalhousie Gazette* is an excellent one, and contains *inter alia* an able article on Macaulay's History of England, which the writer fitly terms "the greatest work of one of Britain's greatest men."

The most interesting columns of the last *Dartmouth* are those headed "Exchanges." An editorial apology and a contributors apology, for having said *hard things* of the profs., a plea for "Instruction in Elocution," constitute nearly the whole of the original matter in this number.

*The Cornell Era* contains besides the usual editorials "A Tragedy," "Leipzig Letter," and three pages and a half of "Communications," which latter is very interesting—to Cornell. One correspondent is incensed because a professor in a lecture called the celebrated Dr. Buechner an "intellectual brute," and seeks to defend that German materialist. "Fraud in Examinations" is the subject of another letter, and a few remarks of the writer serve to show that Ah Sin's sleeves are made use of at Cornell as well as at other colleges. He says: "In a recent examination in Eng. Lit. one student from where he was sitting counted *thirty* members of the class with the text book open." He attributes this wholesale cribbing to "the carelessness and apparent indifference of professors." There is, we should imagine, more truth than poesy in this charge.

*The Brunonian* reflects credit on its editorial board, and bears the palm among this month's exchanges. Sound sense and quiet humour, are judiciously distributed through its pages, and leave impressions of a gratifying nature in the mind of the "gentle reader." The poem "Heart's Wealth" is expressive of man's search for that which too often eludes his grasp. The following verse is a specimen:—



"Where is Peace?  
Dark care and sorrow  
Never cease.  
Peace cometh after night,  
Peace dwelleth in the light  
Men call 'To-morrow.'"

The following we take from the *Trinity Tablet*, the last number of which compares favourably with its predecessors:

MADRIGAL.

You asked me, pretty Mabel,  
Sweet Mabel, none so fair,  
If I would send a rose to you  
To twine within your hair.  
But oh, my fairest Mabel,  
I think you will agree  
That favour never puzzled one  
As this has puzzled me.

For I cannot, lovely Mabel,  
I cannot send to you  
The rose which blooms in blushes red,  
The rose of crimson hue;  
For when the red rose saw you, dear,  
So lovely and so meek,  
'Twould pale before the richer glow,  
That lingers on your cheek.

And yet, my sweetest Mabel,  
I cannot send to you,  
The rose which blooms in purest white,  
The rose of Lily hue.  
For when the white rose saw you, love,  
It surely would, I trow,  
Blush bright with lovely crimson,  
Ashamed before your brow.

And so, my lovely Mabel,  
You see me puzzled quite;  
I cannot send the crimson rose,  
I cannot send the white.  
And either you, my Mabel, must  
Become less sweetly fair,  
Or I can never send a rose,  
To twine within your hair.

The following are also to hand:—*Richmond College Messenger, Kenyon Advance, The Undergraduate, The Tuftonian, Cornell Era, The Tripod, The Volante, College Mercury, Yale Record, Packer Quarterly, Central Collegian, La Salle Advance, Nasau Literary Magazine, University Press, Beacon, Rochester Campus, Cornell Review, King's College Record, Kingston Collegiate Herald, Canadian Spectator, New York Monday World, Argenteuil Advertiser, Canadian Illustrated News, Evening Post, etc., etc.*

PERSONALS.

'78. C. J. Brooke, B.C.L., has gone on a trip to the Western States.

'78. A. Clarence Lyman, B.A., is attending Law lectures.

'78. Henry J. Kavanagh, B.C.L., has commenced practice in Montreal.

'78. Harry Abbott, B.C.L., has joined the firm of Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon & Abbott

'77. Joseph Palliser, B. C. L., was married on the 5th.

W. F. Cochrane, late of '80, is pursuing his studies at the Science School, Hoboken, N.J.

'75. Dav. Rodger has had a serious fit of sickness in Manitoba, but is, we are glad to say, improving.

'82. D. McMillan, Med., has been obliged to give up his studies for this year, owing to business matters with which he is connected.

'79. Mr. John Smith, Med., did not seriously injure himself on Fletcher's Hill, as it was at first supposed. Nothing more than a slight scratch was sustained from the collision.

'79. Mr. W. F. Shaw, Med., has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to continue his professional studies. We are glad of this, for his eloquence could not be well spared from the graduating class dinner.

'78. E. T. Taylor paid a flying visit to his friends in town the beginning of this month, having obtained ten days' leave of absence from his duties at the Military College, Kingston. While here, the Hockey Club, of which he was a most active member, arranged a match, and in which he took part with his usual skill.

We are sure the many friends of John McCrimmon, M.D., C.M., in the University will be glad to hear of his return from Edinburgh, Scotland, where he succeeded to the degrees of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Dr. McCrimmon has our best wishes for his success in the practice of his profession.

'78. Drs. Gibson and Wright, are at present attending St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England. They go up for examination shortly for degree of M.R.C.S., Eng., and we feel their well known abilities will add to the list of honours they have already taken in professional studies here.



## CLIPPINGS.

Inscription for Bob Ingersoll's tombstone—  
 "Robert Burns"—*Ex.* Material for same,—  
 "Brimstone." Burial casket,—A plain s(hell).

Slocum asks: "How do you know Cowper was in debt?"

Ans.—"Because he oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

"What made the ark to move along?"

I pondered o'er and o'er;

At last I have the riddle solved, --

'Twas paddled by a *Noah*!

Greek Recitation: Prof.—"What is the time expressed by these dependent moods?"  
 Soph. (composedly)—"That is just what I was going to ask you." Prof. subsides.

*Student* (to professor). Have you any absences against my name, sir?

*Prof.* (looking over his book). Yes, here is one on the 17th. (*Grosses it out.*) What is your excuse?

*Student.* Well, I believe I was absent on that day.

A lady named Mary Magui-ah  
 Had trouble in lighting her fi-ah,  
 The wood being green,  
 She used kerosene.

\* \* \* \*

She has gone where the fuel is dri-ah.

The Medic calls the yellow dog;  
 In confidence he comes.

The Medic takes the yellow dog  
 Into the Medic's rooms.

The owner seeks the yellow dog;  
 He seeks for him in vain.

Alas, alas, the yellow dog!  
 He'll never smile again!

Freshman approaching a clerk in one of our stores: "Say, I owe you seventy-five cents, don't I?" Clerk admits the truth of the statement. Freshman, putting his hand in his pocket: "Got a quarter?" Clerk throws the silver on the counter. "Thank you," lisps the guileless youth, as he pockets the piece and fades away in the distance.

"Cupid" is at Illinois College, and is an interesting creature. He is fully six feet high, and wears a white plug, and is the impersonation of innocence.—*Ex.* All a mistake; we've got him here, and he has the loveliest pair of "siders" you ever saw; at least, he says so.—*Richmond Coll. Messenger.* Both wrong. He "hangs out" at McGill, where he is ex-

hibited under a glass case, and excites the "cupid-ity" of the fair sex, who declare he is "perfectly lovely."

We never could see the point of the following joke until recent occurrences at McGill made it apparent to us:

"A Freshman walked into the express office yesterday with a package of letters which he desired to send to a young lady. 'What do you value them at?' asked the clerk. The young man started, hesitated a moment, then, clearing his voice of a certain huskiness, answered sadly: 'Well, you may put them down at four bits, but a week ago, I would not have sold them for the whole Sierra Nevada mine. *Hang that Freshman bust!* I don't see how she found out about it,' and sorrowfully left the room."

## TWO KISSES.

When I made a visit home,  
 And stole upstairs, good fortune leading,  
 I saw, or rather thought I saw,  
 My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept,  
 With schemes of mischief most imprudent;  
 And leaning o'er the arm-chair's back,  
 I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face,  
 As if a brother's kiss polluted—  
 Rapture! 'Twas not my sister Lu,  
 But Cousin Amy I'd saluted.

Of course I then began to beg  
 She would excuse my having kissed her;  
 Protesting that, upon my word,  
 I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next,  
 Whose theme, be sure, was not the weather;  
 And then a very blissful pair  
 Seated—well, rather close together.

And Amy with her roguish way,  
 When for the second time I kissed her,  
 Said, archly looking up to me,  
 "Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"  
 —*Harvard Crimson.*

—000—

## ITEMS.

Sups on Friday.

The Moot Club is defunct.

There is to be singing at the Medical and Law Convocation.

Defaulting members are regularly censured by the Literary Society.



The Literary Society will soon adjourn for the session.

What about a football match in the spring? Why not play Ottawa?

The law graduating class has elected C. J. Fleet, B.A., Valedictorian.

The Science men are obliged to obtain 80 per cent. in Drainage to pass

A lively time is expected at the annual meeting of the Graduates' Society.

The Law exams. commence on the 6th March, and terminate on the 14th.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rainville, Professor of Civil Law, is, we are glad to hear, convalescent.

The matriculation examination in Law is to be undertaken by the Arts faculty in future.

Five ballots were taken to elect the Law Valedictorian. Nevertheless, the choice is a good one.

The Law faculty sadly needs new quarters. Their present rooms are "four pair up," and badly lighted.

We have not had a night in the Gods this session. Why not attend the Academy *en masse* some evening?

It is rumoured that a determined effort will this year be made to oust the present Representative Fellows from the Corporation.

W. C. Baynes, B. A., Registrar of the University, has gone off on a European trip. Who will read the minutes at Convocation?

It is rumoured that the East Wing is to be vacated by its present occupants and converted into students' lodgings. Too good to be true!

The annual report to the Visitor is to be more extensive than usual, the governors having expressed their wants pretty minutely.

"What do you think of Blank's manners?" said one student to another. "Blank's manners?" was the reply; "why, he hasn't any."

The student who asked the Acting-Dean how many "slopes" were allowed, was told that all depended on the "inclination!"

The Sophomores are to have a supper some time during the Easter vacation. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements.

Messrs. Trudel, McLennan and Demartigny have been elected committee of arrangements for the annual Law dinner, which comes off a few days after the last exam.

It is rumoured that an attempt will next year be made to start a University Club, and it is stated that several influential graduates have signified their approbation of the scheme.

Students are beginning to feel that there was something in those good resolutions made at New Year's—if they had only been kept. They have been laid on the table till the beginning of next session.

A wager was made the other day by two students that not a single valedictory would be delivered this year without containing a reference to the time-honoured "mingled feelings of regret and pleasure."

*On dit* that when the number of students in Applied Science reaches fifty there will be a new professor appointed. May he be as well adapted for his position as some lately appointed ones have been!

We understand that the resolution from the Graduates Society urging the appointment of an assistant librarian, was considered at the last meeting of Corporation, and favourably reported on to the Board of Governors.

The Professor in English has offered two prizes to the Freshman class for the two best essays on "A Liberal Education." All essays must be handed in before March 31st, and unless six compete but one prize will be awarded.

A very modest little letter in the *Montreal Gazette* asked on what principle appointments are made to professorships in McGill. The "principle" has not yet been explained. *Query*, Are they made on any *principle*?

The Public Debate was very dreary. The subject, perhaps, accounts for this, but the speeches were altogether too long-winded. The President's address was above par, and the reading by R. C. Smith simply magnificent.

The law students' drive came off on the 3rd instant, and was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The turn out was fair, and a good time was spent, great credit being due to the Committee, Messrs. Fleet, Chartrand and Sharpe.

The discussion of the question whether their annual dinner should be on temperance principles or not gave rise to quite a lively time amongst the Law students, and resulted in a compromise. Two sets of tickets will be printed, one including wine, &c., and the other temperance beverages.



On account of the indifference of many of the graduates, and the opposition of others to the Festival as held in former years, the celebration in honour of the founder will not likely take place this year unless the presence of the Governor-General is assured. A students' concert and a general university dinner have been suggested instead.

The paid-up subscriptions to the Graduates' Library Fund amount now to about \$1,000. The interest on this sum will be invested at once in books specially valuable to the students. Among the books already sent for by the committee are several works on English philology, and a fine copy of "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors."

The reading-room never boasted of any particular odour of sanctity that we are aware of, but whatever little there was has been entirely driven away since that letter lock has been put on the box for the old periodicals. More good old Saxon has been expended by the suffering committee over their attempts to open that lock than we should like to say. It is seldom any one of them gets the letters in a straight line the first time, and if he does get this far the thing usually sticks, and the result is sad to listen to. Some steps should be at once taken by the committee to economize their profanity, and not let it go to waste in such a trivial manner.

We think it proper to call the attention of the students to what we consider an extremely mischievous and ungentlemanly trick which was perpetrated lately on a certain second year student by some one supposed to be a Freshman. This youth filled the said Sophomore's overshoes with water and left them to soak while he went in to a lecture. Obligated to walk home in his wet overshoes, the victim caught a severe cold, and having just recovered from a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs, he was threatened with a relapse which would have been extremely dangerous. It is impossible to say whether the creature who attempted this "joke," as he no doubt styles it, knew what might have been the consequences of his stupidity, but anyhow, let us hope it will be a lesson to him not to play any more such tricks.

The Junior Class supper was held on Friday, Feb. 1st, at the Terrapin, and proved quite a

success. Twenty-six students sat down to a very good bill of fare, and need we say did ample justice to everything that was set before them.

Mr. Bull, President of '80, presided in a highly creditable manner, and in rising to propose the health of Her Majesty he extended a welcome to all present who were not of his year. There were one or two delegates present from every year—except the first year who had a supper the same night—and this contributed much towards the enjoyment of the evening, not only on account of the individual excellence of the respective representatives, but also because it made it more of a University gathering, and afforded greater scope for the proposing of toasts and the consequent speechifying. The regular toasts were proposed, and were on the whole responded to in a manner which showed that oratory was certainly improving at McGill. Mr. Lafleur and Mr. Currie responded to the "Governor-General" and "Alma Mater" respectively. Mr. Bennet replied very effectively to the "Professors," as did Messrs. Wood and Scriver to the toasts of the "Football Club" and the "Sporting Interests of McGill." Mr. Pillsbury made a capital speech in reply to "The President of the United States," and the healths of the various years were proposed and were responded to by their respective representatives, Messrs. Wood, Falconer, and Waddell. Mr. Skaife replied for the "McGill Gazette," and last but by no means least, Mr. Smith responded in his usual happy manner to "The Ladies," a task which he was naturally well qualified to perform.

The toasts were interspersed with many pleasing melodies by the various singers present, all of which were well sung. One especially deserving of notice was "Old Black Joe," which was finely rendered by Messrs. Pillsbury and Morkill. Many other toasts were proposed and songs sung, but space does not permit our giving an account of them. Later on in the evening Mr. Lafleur and Mr. Robertson went over as delegates to the Freshman supper, which was being held at the Temperance Hall, and on returning brought back with them Messrs. Stephen and Trenholme as return delegates, who bore a very generous invitation from the Freshmen to join them at 11 o'clock. The invitation was of course accepted, and the evening terminated in a manner as pleasant as it was unexpected.